**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:**

This listing of the claims replaces all prior versions and listings of the claims in the present application:

**LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

1. (Original) An image-formation optical system, characterized by comprising, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, a first positive meniscus lens that is convex on an image side thereof, a second negative lens that is of double-concave shape and a third positive lens, three lenses in all, wherein there are a total of three lens elements.

2. (Original) An imaging system, characterized by comprising an image-formation optical system comprising, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, a first positive meniscus lens that is convex on an image side thereof, a second negative lens that is of double-concave shape and a third positive lens, three lenses in all, wherein there are a total of three lens elements.

3. (Original) An imaging system as recited in claim 2, characterized in that an image pickup device is located on an image side of an arrangement comprising said three lenses.

4. (Original) An imaging system as recited in claim 2, characterized in that the three lenses are each defined by a single lens, and two air lenses defined by the three lenses are interposed between differently shaped two refracting surfaces.

5. (Original) An imaging system as recited in claim 4, characterized in that said two air lenses are interposed between differently shaped two aspheric surfaces.

6. (Original) An imaging system, characterized by comprising an image-formation optical system comprising, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, and a first positive lens defined by a positive single lens wherein an absolute value of an axial radius of curvature of an image side-surface thereof is smaller than an absolute value of an axial radius of curvature of an object side-surface thereof, a second negative lens defined by a negative

single lens wherein an absolute value of an axial radius of curvature of an image side-surface thereof is smaller than an absolute value of an axial radius of curvature of an object side-surface thereof and a third positive lens defined by a positive single lens, three single lenses in all, and an image pickup device located on an image side of the image-formation optical system, wherein there are a total of three lens elements, with satisfaction of the following conditions:

$$0.30<f_1/Ih<0.90 \quad \ldots (10)$$

$$-0.75<f_2Ih<-0.1 \quad \ldots (3)$$

$$0.70<f_3/Ih<2.00 \quad \ldots (11)$$

where $f_1$ is a focal length of the first positive lens, $f_2$ is a focal length of the second negative lens, $f_3$ is a focal length of the third positive lens, and Ih is a maximum image height.

7. (Original) An imaging system, characterized by comprising an image-formation optical system comprising, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, and a first positive lens defined by a positive single lens wherein an absolute value of an axial radius of curvature of an image side-surface thereof is smaller than an absolute value of an axial radius of curvature of an object side-surface thereof, a second negative lens defined by a negative single lens wherein an absolute value of an axial radius of curvature of an image side-surface thereof is smaller than an absolute value of an axial radius of curvature of an object side-surface thereof and a third positive lens defined by a positive single lens, three single lenses in all, and an image pickup device located on an image side of the image-formation optical system, wherein the following conditions are satisfied:

$$0.1<f_1/f<0.46 \quad \ldots (9\text{-}3)$$

$$-0.75<f_2/f<-0.29 \quad \ldots (12)$$

$$0.40<f_3/f<0.85 \quad \ldots (13)$$

where $f_1$ is a focal length of the first positive lens, $f_2$ is a focal length of the second negative lens, $f_3$ is a focal length of the third positive lens, and f is a focal length of the image-formation optical system.

8. (Original) An imaging system as recited in any one of claims 2, 6 and 7, characterized by satisfying the following condition:

$$-0.5<(r_{2f}+r_{2r})/(r_{2f}-r_{2r})<0.98 \quad \ldots (1)$$

where $r_{2f}$ is an axial radius of curvature of the object side-surface of the second negative lens, and $r_{2r}$ is an axial radius of curvature of the image side-surface of the second negative lens.

9. (Original) An imaging system as recited in claim 2 or 7, characterized by satisfying the following condition:

$$0.01\ r_{1r}/r_{2f}\ 0.75 \quad \ldots (2)$$

where $r_{1r}$ is an axial radius of curvature of the image side-surface of the first positive lens, and $r_{2f}$ is an axial radius of curvature of the object side-surface of the second negative lens.

10. (Original) An imaging system as recited in any one of claims 2, 6 and 7, characterized by satisfying the following condition:

$$-0.75<f_2/Ih<-0.1 \quad \ldots (3)$$

where $f_2$ is the focal length of the second negative lens, and Ih is the maximum image height.

11. (Original) An imaging system as recited in any one of claims 2, 6 and 7, characterized by satisfying the following condition:

$$-5.0<f_{2\text{-}3}/f<-0.1 \quad \ldots (4)$$

where $f_{2\text{-}3}$ is a composite focal length of the second negative lens and the third positive lens, an f is the focal length of the image-formation optical system.

12. (Original) An imaging system as recited in any one of claims 2, 6 and 7, characterized by satisfying the following condition:

$$-0.8<f_2/f_3<-0.1 \quad \ldots (5)$$

where $f_2$ is the focal length of the second negative lens, and $f_3$ is the focal length of the third positive lens.

13. (Original) An imaging system as recited in any one of claims 2, 6 and 7, characterized in that the object side-surface of the second negative lens is defined by an aspheric surface, with satisfaction of the following condition:

$$0.01 < \left| (r_{2fs} + r_{2fa})/(r_{2fs} - r_{2fa}) - 1 \right| < 100 \qquad \ldots (6)$$

where $r_{2fs}$ is an axial radius of curvature of the object side-surface of the second negative lens, and $r_{2fa}$ is a radius of curvature of the object side-surface of the second negative lens with the aspheric surface taken into consideration, upon a difference between $r_{2fs}$ and said radius of curvature reaching a maximum.

14. (Original) An imaging system as recited in any one of claims 2, 6 and 7, characterized in that the image side-surface of the second negative lens is defined by an aspheric surface, with satisfaction of the following condition:

$$0.01 < \left| (r_{2rs} + r_{2ra})/(r_{2rs} - r_{2ra}) - 1 \right| < 100 \qquad \ldots (7)$$

where $r_{2rs}$ is an axial radius of curvature of the image side-surface of the second negative lens, and $r_{2ra}$ is a radius of curvature of the image side-surface of the second negative lens with the aspheric surface taken into consideration, upon a difference between $r_{2fs}$ and said radius of curvature reaching a maximum.

15. (Original) An imaging system as recited in any one of claims 2, 6 and 7, characterized by satisfying the following condition:

$$10° < \alpha < 40° \qquad \ldots (8)$$

where $\alpha$ is an angle of incidence of a chief ray on an image plane at the maximum image height.

16. (Original) An imaging system as recited in claim 2 or 6, characterized by satisfying the following condition:

$$0.1 < f_1/f < 1.2 \qquad \ldots (9)$$

where $f_1$ is the focal length of the first positive lens, and f is the focal length of the image-formation optical system.

17. (Original) An imaging system, characterized by comprising an image-formation optical system that comprises, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, and a first positive meniscus lens that is convex on an image side thereof, a second negative lens and a third positive lens, three lenses in all, where there are a total of three lens elements, with satisfaction of the following condition:

$$-0.75<f_2/Ih<-0.1 \quad \ldots (3)$$

where $f_2$ is a focal length of the second negative lens, and Ih is a maximum image height.

18. (Canceled)

19. (Original) An image-formation optical system, characterized by comprising, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, a first meniscus positive lens that is convex on an image side thereof, a second negative lens and a third positive lens, wherein there are a total of three lens elements, with satisfaction of the following condition:

$$-5.0<f_{2\text{-}3}/f<-0.5 \quad \ldots (22)$$

where $f_{2\text{-}3}$ is a composite focal length of the second negative lens and the third positive lens, and f is a focal length of the image-formation optical system.

20. (Original) An imaging system, characterized by comprising an image-formation optical system comprising, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, a first positive lens that is convex on an image side thereof, a second negative lens that is concave on an image side thereof and a third positive lens, and an image pickup device located on an image side of the image-formation optical system, wherein said image-formation optical system comprises a total of three lens elements, and said aperture stop has an aperture of fixed shape through which an optical axis of the image-formation optical system passes, and a rim surface of the aperture is inclined down at an angle of inclination greater than an angle of incidence of a farthest off-axis light beam in such a way as to come closer to the optical axis on an image plane side thereof.

21. (Canceled).

22. (Canceled).

23. (Canceled).

24. (Canceled)

25. (Canceled)

26. (Original) An image-formation optical system, characterized by comprising, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, a first positive meniscus lens that is convex on an image side thereof, a second negative lens and a third positive lens, wherein there are a total of three lens elements, with satisfaction of the following condition:

$$0.2<f_1/f_3<0.58 \quad \ldots (23\text{-}1)$$

where $f_1$ is a focal length of the first positive lens, and $f_3$ is a focal length of the third positive lens.

27. (Original) An image formation optical system, characterized by comprising, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, a first positive meniscus lens that is convex on an image side thereof, a second negative lens and a third positive lens, wherein there are a total of three lens elements, with satisfaction of the following condition:

$$0.1<f_1/f<0.55 \quad \ldots (31)$$

where $f_1$ is a focal length of the first positive lens, and f is a focal length of the image-formation optical system.

28. (Original) An image-formation optical system, characterized by comprising, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, a first positive meniscus lens that is convex on an image side thereof, a second negative lens and a third positive lens, wherein there are a total of three lens elements, with satisfaction of the following condition:

$$1.0<(r_{1f}+r_{1r})/(r_{1f}-r_{1r})<1.7 \quad \ldots (32)$$

where $r_{1f}$ is an axial radius of curvature of an object side-surface of the first positive lens, and $r_{1r}$ is an axial radius of curvature of an image side-surface of the first positive lens.

29. (Canceled)

30. (Original) An image-formation optical system, characterized by comprising, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, a first positive meniscus lens that is convex on an image side thereof, a second negative lens and a third positive lens, wherein there are a total of three lens elements, with satisfaction of the following condition:

$$-0.25<r_{2r}/r_{1f}<-0.01 \quad \ldots (36)$$

where $r_{2r}$ is an axial radius of curvature of an image side-surface of the second negative lens, and $r_{1f}$ is an axial radius of curvature of an object side-surface of the first positive lens.

31. (Canceled)

32. (Canceled).

33. (Canceled).

34. (Canceled).

35. (Original) An image-formation optical system, characterized by comprising, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, a first positive meniscus lens that is convex on an image side thereof, a second negative lens and a third positive lens, wherein there are a total of three lens elements, with satisfaction of the following condition:

$$-0.55<f_2/f_3<-0.1 \quad \ldots (41)$$

where $f_2$ is a focal length of the second negative lens, and $f_3$ is a focal length of the third positive lens.

36. (Original) An image-formation optical system, characterized by comprising, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, a first positive meniscus lens that is convex on an image side thereof, a second negative lens and a third positive lens, wherein there are a total of three lens elements, with satisfaction of the following conditions:

$$-2.0<(r_{3f}+r_{3r})/r_{3f}-r_{3r})<0.85 \quad \ldots (42)$$

$$0.1<\beta_3<1.0 \quad \ldots (43)$$

where $r_{3f}$ is an axial radius of curvature of an object side-surface of the third positive lens, $r_{3r}$ is an axial radius of curvature of an image side-surface of the third positive lens, and $\beta_3$ is a transverse magnification of the third positive lens.

37. (Original) An image-formation optical system, characterized by comprising, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, a first positive meniscus lens that is convex on an image side thereof, a second negative lens and a third positive lens, wherein there are a total of three lens elements, with satisfaction of the following condition:

$$-0.8<(r_{3f}+r_{3r})/r_{3f}-r_{3r})<0.15 \quad \ldots (42\text{-}6)$$

where $r_{3f}$ is an axial radius of curvature of an object side-surface of the third positive lens, and $r_{3r}$ is an axial radius of curvature of an image side-surface of the third positive lens.

38. (Original) An image-formation optical system, characterized by comprising, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, a first positive meniscus lens that is convex on an image side thereof, a second negative lens and a third positive lens, wherein there are a total of three lens elements, with satisfaction of the following condition:

$$0.1<r_{2r}/r_{3f}<0.23 \quad \ldots (44\text{-}3)$$

where $r_{2r}$ is an axial radius of curvature of an image side-surface of the second negative lens, and $r_{3f}$ is an axial radius of curvature of an object side-surface of the third positive lens.

39. (Original) An image-formation optical system, characterized by comprising, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, a first positive meniscus lens that is convex on an image side thereof, a second negative lens and a third positive lens, wherein there are a total of three lens elements, with satisfaction of the following condition:

$$-0.15<r_{1r}/r_{3r}<0.35 \quad \ldots (45\text{-}2)$$

where $r_{1r}$ is an axial radius of curvature of an image side-surface of the first positive lens, and $r_{3r}$ is an axial radius of curvature of an image side-surface of the third positive lens.

40. (Canceled).

41. (Canceled).

42. (Canceled).

43. (Canceled).

44. (Canceled).

45. (Original) An image-formation optical system, characterized by comprising, in order from an object side thereof, an aperture stop, a first positive meniscus lens that is convex on an image side thereof, a second negative meniscus lens that is convex on an object side thereof and a third positive lens, wherein there are a total of three lens elements, with satisfaction of the following conditions:

$$-0.35<r_{1r}/r_{2f}<-0.08 \quad \ldots (61)$$

$$-1.5<r_{1r}/r_{2r}<-0.75 \quad \ldots (62)$$

where $r_{1r}$ is an axial radius of curvature of an image side-surface of the first positive lens, $r_{2f}$ is an axial radius of curvature of an object side-surface of the second negative lens, and $r_{2r}$ is an axial radius of curvature of an image side-surface of the second negative lens.

46. (Canceled).

47. (Canceled).

48. (Canceled).

49. (Canceled).

50. (Canceled).